QUITE AN UNDERTAKING .- We annonnced the other day that Judge Hill of the U. S. District Courtwas going to locate in Oxford. The Vicksburg Herald, however, informs us he "intends moving his residence." The moving of a house from Tishomingo to Marshall county will be quite a job! Is he going to convey it by rail or the dirt road, friend P.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.-The senior for more than forty years.

The radical Governor of Missouri has issued a proclamation calling for twenty-four companies of infantry to protect the citizens of certain counties. The persecutors of Southern sympathizers are no doubt over-riding the will of the people.

Six or seven houses were consumed night of the 9th inst. Insurance

The case of the United States against Mr. Gayle, a lawyer of Cahaba, Alabama, charged with being accessory to President Lincoln's assassination, came off in Montgomery the the blacks of the South, for the reason other day before Judge Busteed. A that the industrial classes of the North continuance was refused to the defend-

"THE SOUTHERN OPINION."-We are in receipt of the prospectus of this journal, soon to be established in Richmond, by H. Rives Pollard, late of the Richmond Examiner. The prospectus is very characteristic of its author, and we look for the Opinion to demolish the whole Yankee race in three or four numbers. Mr. Pollard's They did not serve the Confederate cause much, and they can do the people of the South no good now. He had better keep them to himself .--They are hardly worth disseminating.

There has been another Woman's Rights Convention held in the State of New York. The resolutions presented declare that man or woman. white or black, being of mature age, sound mind, and not legally convicted of crime, are entitled to vote; and call upon the electors of the State to send delegates to the approaching Convention for a revision of the State Constitution, irrespective of sex or

Cady Stanton was there as usual, and presented many reasons why "nechised. When they are given the use of the ballot she thinks marriage will be dignified and "men will seek for wives, for women will be fortunes in themselves." How the ballot is to enhance a woman's worth Mrs. Stanton did not, however, state. The attendance was small and entirely devoid of enthusiasm. The sensible portion of the fair sex knowning that the ambitions Mrs. Stanton and Annie Dickinson are out of their sphere, give them no encouragement.

The New Orleans Bulletin recently said that out of about one hundred Mississippi papers received at that office but six were opened. The Aberdeen Examiner takes umbrage at the remark, and very justly too, and hits the Bulletin back in this style:

When we look over the Bulletin. and remark the dead, stupid tone and appearance of this sheet, we congrat-ulate ourself upon not being one of keeper at Surrattsville and an imporeither the hundred or the half dozen, tant witness, cannot be found. Deand regret exceedingly that the proprietors of this Metropolitan journal do not employ an editor with vim enough to handle his scissors, when or the insipid tadpole trash he serves up to his resders.

That's pretty tight, old fellow, but still we cannot blame you; the Bulletin's remark was entirely uncalled for, and is certainly a reflection on the press of our State. Can't the Bulletin give us the name of the six Mississippi papers read in its sanctum, so that the other ninety-four may cut off the exchange, and thereby save paper and truuble. If they are not read 'tis useless to send them. On the whole He was opposed to pass laws to hang we do not see the good of wasting "paper bullets of 'the brain" at each other. Let us, if we will at all shoot, "shoot folly as it flies," and thus benefit instead of amusing the public.

Gen. A. C. Myers, late Quartermaster Gen eral of the Confederacy, is at Fontaineble

A serious accident occurred on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, 12 miles from Clarksville, by the giving away of the trestle work—the locomotive, tender and all the cars, except the sleeping car, being precipitated through the opening. The accident resulted in the death of three persons, and the wounding of twenty others.

Financial Breakers. We are told the money market in

New York is tighter than it has been in two years, and some distrust begins to ril as to the political and financial are. There are evidences of a financial storm discernible everywhere. Business is unusually dull and in all branches of work the expenses are being "cut down." The editor of the National Intelligencer gives it as his opinion that this state of things is attributable to the prospect of radical domination in the affairs of the Goveditor of the Missouri Republican, ernment for the next two or three or Mr. Nathaniel Pascal, died at St. Louis more years. The fearful prospect will on Tuesday last. Mr. Pascal had been keep capital back from profitable emconnected with the press of St. Louis ployment, and force it again into unfruitful speculations. The South, it very justly argues, cannot obtain cap-Ital for its agricultural operations or its improved means of transportation, either from the North or from England, while the radical Congress remains the actual government of the country. This Congress, as is much feared, is about to assume the government of the excluded Southern States, by fire in Columbia. Tenn., on the under a territorial or colonial system; and while this impression rests on the public mind there can be no improvement in our financial or commercial affairs. Mr. Phillips recognizes this fact in his latest speech. He urges Congress to hurry up their extreme measures for giving political power to

rights in the Union. Abolition progress and madness bids fair to bring ruin upon the country. Production in the South is broken down-the four million bales of cotton, the four hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar, and two million dollars worth of rice, that were sent opinions are always on the extreme. to market annually from the South, are gone, and a terrible catastrophe certainly appears inevitable. The Intelligencer is right in saddling the blame on Congress. Utterly blind to the interests and wants of the people, it has pursued a baleful and tyrannous course, rushed along with an appalling speed, threatening the South with confiscation and the gullotine, and producing a feverish and doubtful state of affairs throughout the North. Thinking men see that our concessions have been in vain, and hence a spirit of resentment is gaining ground and a firm determination settling upon every one to deal lightly with the soil, until this doubt and uncertainty is removed. We must watch and wait. The curtain will rise ere long, and groes and women' should be enfran- when it does we will find the North chained down to the poverty from which we are just emerging.

depression of the country, which is

caused by the exclusion of the South

from the enjoyment of their political

WHY SURRATT WAS NOT ARRESTED N ENGLAND .- A Washington telegram states on what is styled excellent authority, that it was deemed impracticable to arrest Surratt on British soil because of the almost certain probability that English public sentiment as well as English enforcement of the extradition treaty would regard Surratt's crime as a political one, and therefore his attempted arrest on British soil would result not only in failure to se cure the assassin but in his own advantage by being made the subject of protection by Great Britain, whose example other European Governments would not have been slew to follow. The Government, however, appears to have as much trouble in finding the witnesses against Surratt as in securing that individual. Lad, the tavern-

country, but he comes not. George Wilkman, another witness good material offers, rather than fish of the same category as Lad, has also in the muddy pool of his imagination disappeared, and is believed to have turned his back on America.

tectives have been sent all over the

WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?-Thad. Stevens the most radical of the radical pack at Washington, made a very strange and inconsistent speech the other day in discussing the bill extending the three years' limitation for treason trials. Mr. Stevens took the ground that time did not count in the case of refugees, instancing in this connection Slidell, Mason and others. a man after the hanging offense had been committed, for the purpose of hanging him. Regarding Mr. Davis, Mr. Stevens said he would not be tried for treason. He was not guilty of treason; his offense was that of being a belligerent and not a traitor, and it would be gross injustice to put him upon trial. The speech is said to be the universal topic at Washington, yet no one seems able to divine its

John Mitchell has returned to Richmodd from Paris, and formed an editertal connection with the Dispatch

The Education of Freedmen.

sideration:

Major General Wood, U. S. A. Assistant
Commissioner Bureau Refugees, etc., the distinguished commander of this district, recently issued Order No. 17, dated November 3d, offering certain facilities and funds in aid of the schooling of colored children, which

The schooling of colored children, which the schooling of the schooling of the attention ry can never exist again on this continent. brings the matter directly to the attention of the citizens and people of this State at large. A communication addressed to me from an emineut citizen of New York connected with an association organized for the purpose of carrying out the same object, offers funds in aid of the same peculiar work. And besides, the idea which has suidenly seized upon the great mass of our former viewing their past and their future what is brings the matter directly to the attention of the citizens and people of this State at | seized upon the great mass of our former slaves, that, in some way, their children are to be educated, and the anxiety many of them feel on the subject, united with many other considerations, lead me to answer all inquiries addressed to me in this formal, and, I hope, excusable manner.

The education of the freedmen's children in the common branches of learning taught in our schools, is unquestionably a duty we way alike to ourselves and to them. I am war left him as the way alike to ourselves and to them. I am war left him, and as we find him He a new

in the common branches or learning taught in our schools, is unquestionably a daty we owe alike to ourselves and to them. I am deeply and painfully impressed with the dis-abilities under which thousands of the poor white children of our commonwealth suffer for the want of schooling. Neither class should be overlooked. True philanthrophy must clear its path of every obstacle in the way of its proper work, and move steadily forward in its accomplishment till all classes rejoice in the blessings of its mission.

As citizens, and as Christians, our

will not long tolerate the commercial share of services you have ren. them. Of the colored people he says:

I to the millions of Africans who "As a slave, he was faithful to us; as the free use of water. They were, in numer ons instances, cannibals, and, until recently, have been practicing their old ancestral habhave been practicing their old ancestral habits, while of the marriage duties and obligations they had scarcely heard. Their minds were full of the grossest superstitions; they were full worshippers, and were ruled and held in awe by their conjurors, trick men, and fortune tellers. Their manners were reward for the property of the p pulsive; their habits filthy, disgusting, intol-erable. Of God and the world's Redeenfer they knew nothing-they were literally "without God and without hope in the Physically they were weak, and generally diminutive in stature; being un-trained to systematic labor, the essential muscles for profitable toil were undeveloped. muscles for prolitable toil were undeveloped. Their intellects were as dark as the rayless night that broaded, and still broads, over their native land. As a general truth they cared nothing for each other, were bound by none of the common ties of civilized men; were by nature, tradition and habits idle, thriftless and interval dark They know activities. improvident. They knew nothing of a con ing morrow, and cared less. They spoke in numerable unlects, or jabuered in the unin-telligible gibberish of the hundred tribes. whose chiefs had rescued them from their shambles of sacrifice and death, to sell to the English or American traders for glass beads,

owsharps, bogus jewelry, and New England I now look upon these people, whom pa-triarchal slavery has so educated, so eleva-ted, so christianized in your hands, with gratulate you upon having performed for them the greatest work of benevolence, educational development, moral improvement, and religious culture, ever achieved on so right all our just grivances or a control of them the greatest work of benevolence, educational development, moral improvement, and religious culture, ever achieved on so right all our just grivances or a control of their mesk and patient end amazement and gratitude to God, and con All the boasted missionary enterprises c ducted by the united powers of christendor in two hundred years past, pale and sink from a comparison with the vast and unparalleled blessings your labor has accor

lished for them.

Despite the ill-advised and passionate en actments of legislative bodies, stung almost fury by the fanatical attempts of abolitic ists to excite themito rebellion, insurrection arson and murder, thousands of them every where learned to read and write. And but for those insane interferences with your do-restic affairs, they might long ago have had multitudes of schools established among them, and probably newspapers adapted to their capacities, circulated on nearly all the plantations. Slow to learn and dull of corehension generally, they were nevertheless sing gradually in the scale of improvement as their natures were capable of ad

Christianity had won her converts amor them by hundreds of thousands; and their knowledge of the Bible, the catechism, and the obligations of religion, however imper fect, would shame the millions of Anglo-Sax one who struggle with vice and ignorance under the very shadow of monumenta under the very shadow of monumental churches and world-renowned halls, where the profuse outlay of millions of dollars an-nually on schemes of foreign relief, sadly illustrate the mock benevolence which has little or no charity for the "Greeks at the

The African slaves in the hands of masters have made greater improvement physiologi-cally, mentally and morally, and been raised higher above the level where the two races stood two hundred years ago, than has the

Mere mechanical improvement is the mos significant form of the white man's progres significant form of the white man's progress. He burns gas, rides on steam cars, and steams over all the waters of the world in sailless ships, while he belts the mountains, and bridges the oceans with lines of electric communication. He fights naval buttles with ironelad monsters, and land buttles with breach loaders, needle guns and multiform

But after all, we enjoy life no more, nor as much as our ancestors did two hundred years ago. Physically I doubt if we have gained at all. Intellectually but little: and if we have improved in religion, it is only in the numbers of converts, not the depth or saline qualities of our piety.

The present race, just emancipated from allower, somes a degree of physical devolop.

slavery, possess a degree of physical develop-ment demonstrative upon scientific principles most indisputable, of the excellent care, dismost indisputable, or the excellent care, dis-cipline, preservation of health, abundant food, suitable clothing, and general protec-tion you have bestowed on it, which defies all criticism, disarms all uncharitableness, and lays the African under the most enduring obligations of gratitude to his benefac

The proud barb of the Arab Sheik has not The proud barb of the Arab Sheik has not advanced in good qualities one jot or fiftle in many conturies. But when the morest scrubs have been in two centuries so improved that an American Equablican is ready to deny the existing difference between the two, it is a satire upon common asses to ignore the superior discipline and high nor ral management which have produced such almost mirazulous results.

The same is true of the intellessual and make it can business to come approximatel. When hove they rear, we shared nor comforts with the slaves. They are with the slaves. They are with the slaves in our comforts with the slaves. They are with the slaves are with an our superior will at our business in care for, protect, add, as far as practicable, encourage education are results.

In addition to these couniderations, it will be found that achoors happy and content, and the same is true of the intellessual and bely to make the taborer happy and content.

moral powers and receptivity of the African.

From the Rio Grande to the waters of the Susquehannah, the African speaks the Eng.

Susquehannah, the African speaks the Eng.

where young women of the highest type of refinement and culture, beatow a portion of perspicuity than does any entire peasant.

The Education of Freedmen.

Class their vernacular language, in any one of the field-hands. This is no new thing. It is an old eastern. But prejudice has not destroyed it, and the colored parents will cling that England is not on the American centiment, and have learned that it is effensive to God to "bear false witness against our neighbor," and even men professing godliness are found who are sufficiently unreflecting and blinded by prejudice to publish to the discharge of their destroyed it, and the colored parents will cling to the plautations, and sympathize with the employers, who thus manifest a regard for their offspring.

So, if even the most selfish reasons alone may imped some to the discharge of their destroyed in the colored parents will cling to the plautations, and sympathize with the employers, who thus manifest a regard for their offspring.

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So, if even the most selfish reasons alone may imped some to the discharge of their destroyed its, and the colored parents will cling to the plautations, and sympathize with the employers, who thus manifest a regard for their offspring.

ry can never exist again on this continent. The South would not allow it. The hoops

war left him, and as we find him. He is now the architect of his own fortune. For his labor he will be paid fixed wages. He will came in contact with the worst class of white men, who will take every advantage of his ignorance, credulousness and prejudice, to defraud and mislead him. Nothing but cul-tivation in the line of things where his greatest necessities will meet these opposing elements, can in any good degree insure his enjoyment of the truits of his labor. All As citizens, and as Christians, our relations are entirely amicable towards the freedmen. We understand them, if any people do. All they are to-day above their savage ancestors, they have been made by the white people of the South. It is due to you, therefore, in calling your attention to the new form of domestic order man, and will contribute all the aid care you are expected to bestow upon them, to recognize the great and matchless advantages they have derived heretofore from cormorant and the ferocity of the Northern your guardianship. You are entitled to the commendation of the civilized and christian nationalities of the world for much to the point, I ask your attention to

dered to the millions of Africans who have inhabited this land. They were forced upon your sires by England and by New England, against their solemn and repeated protests. They were then benighted heathers. They did not know the proper use of clothing, nor the correct methods of preparing and eating their food; nor did they like him contented, industrious, useful, aid him in his effort to elevate himself in the scale of actilization and the scale of action action action action a iving in houses, or know the recessity for civilization, and thus fit him not only to en the free use of water. They were, in numer- joy the blessings of freedom, but to appre joy the blessings of freedom, but to apprejoy the

Your long standing custom of providin churches, pastors and christian instruction you have to bestow, and as you would lose the glorious reward of your past toil, and that of your godly ancestors, you will never alter your former kind deportment to wards them in connection with their religious obligations. But the young may placed in schools and educated. And it is alike sound policy and a christian duty to assist them in obtaining such education as they are capable of receiving and employing n the sphere of life assigned them by

It is an undeniable truth that the bea slaves were the educated. The most useful were the well informed. A servant who could read, write and cypher, with good man ners and morals, was at a high premium above the mas of mere bones, and thews, and brawn. The same facts still hold good. Now, I am aware that there are some fas

tidious people among us who look with aver sion upon African schools and their teachers ion upon African schools and their teachers secause of the relation they stand in to th "Lost Cause," as well as on account of the fact that the poor white man is taxed with out representation to pay, in part, for the schools; while the same poor white man's lit tle ones have neither school, nor teacher, no bureau, to take care of them. The aversion is natural. The wrong is patent and cries to Heaven. And because God reigns and will ought to waive these passionate sentiments, and address ourselves to the wise discharge of obvious duties, leaving the eventualities of the performance to the Great Ruler of the One thing is certain, the blacks wil he put to school. School houses will be built, and teachers will be sent to instruct the gathered pupils. The elements of an English education, at least, will be offered

gladly accept the position of teachers among them, and they will bring with them, if employed, (with some worthy exceptions) the ployed, (with some worthy exceptions) the most embittered feelings of hate and aver-sion for every thing of their own color. And to avenge themselves upon the hard decree of beaven, which did not make them black, will incite in the heart of the freedman's child, if possible, the profoundest loathing for you. Such conduct has hitherte made local breeches between the two races and will widen them every week, and every year, to the bitter end.

Our own Commonwealth abounds with men and women who need employment; they understand the colored man's nature and ca-pacities; they can render both races a lasting pactices they can render ooth races a lasting service; and they ought to be invited to take charge of the schools, or go at once, with true purpose of usefulness, and organize schools for themselves.

When the freedmen are able to do it, they

will pay for the tuition of their children Gen. Wood's order, above referred to, propose Gen. Wood's order, above referred to proposes and offers assistance in payment of rents, and besides, funds are now offered in Europe and America by those who are ready and willing to bestow them to facilitate the undertaking and to accomplish the work. For one, and I am not in a lean minority, I am willing to receive such aid, and promote the objects aimed at with hearty good will.

I remark the description of their colored laborers."

J beg leave further to suggest that the highest interests of all concerned will justify, may require, that all "school commissioners," "boards of trustees," and "managers of public schools" should take charge of the colored schools "superintend their measure.

receive such aid, and promote the objects aimed at with hearty good will.

I regard the present field of colored school toil as I did a battle field, where I met the benevolent Union man with wine and water benevolent Union man with wine and water for the wounded soldier, irrespective of the color of his uniform; no one caring to ask whether the suffecer belonged to Jericho on the North, or Jerusalem in the South. Sor-row inspires catholicity of sympathy. So the necessities of the freedman appeal to hu-manity and the catholic sympathy of exalted manked.

The present condition of the colored pos The present condition of the colored populo is not in any degree a matter of their own procuring. They were faithful to the "Lost Cause." Exceptions are mere bagatelles. The whites were not more true. As an entirety their conduct during the past five years especially, deserves the highest consideration, and demonstrates the solid obsideration, and demonstrates the highest consideration, and demonstrates the solid improvement they have made in the great elements of true civilization, in the fostering institution of the past. At present we are bankrupt in money. If the rich abroad will flow out in good offices, and general use fulness be the result. Let us do all our duty, and though impoveriabed, let us still do and hope. Our beginnings may be feeble, and our success small, but in due season we shall ready to co-operate with them in seeing them honestly and faithfully appropriated. When fortune smiled on us in other years, we shared our comforts with the slaves. They are with us still, and will be, for weal or woe, for ages to come. I think we ought for many reasons to make it our business is care for, protect, add, as far as practicable, encourage education across the content of the conten

Now, need any right minded person pause a moment to consult the theory of the dignity of this work? In the condescending mission of the Son of God, he embraced every child of this benighted and women of imperishable fame. I have known the confederate soldier whose back was never seen by his battle-fee on many bloody fields, with true maniliness accept the post of teacher of a juvenile African school. And why not! Why should any person seeking employment hesitate, if justly com-pensated, to perform the work! Are not the first class merchants always gratified to wait on them at their counters, and bankers to receive their deposites? The most skillful physicians do not hesitate to administer to them in their sickness. The legal profession accept their fees and manage their busines and the clergy of all churches minister their spiritual necessities. I again repeat it the work will be done if we do it well; i not, let us forever hold our censures in si nce, and allow those who will to toil South of an indiscriminate mass of foreign teachers, it may not be amiss to remin-some, whose prejudices are still in the ascendant, that many hundreds of the best teach ers in the South, for fifty years past, were o Northern birth and education-and non were truer, in the late crisis, to the interest of the South. True, some who have bee South engaged in colored schools recently South engaged in colored schools recently, have greatly damaged themselves and the cause; yet it would be well to remember the truth hidden in the adage that "one swallow cannot make a summer." "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The past is your best guarantee for the future attention to the welfare of the young African the motive of religion will require you to bestow. Hundreds of thousands of them have been taught in the Sabbath Schools, and hereafter that form of 'nstruction, as well as the inculcation of religious principles in the hearts of the young in day schools, and elsewhere, will still remain a

christian obligation.

We have expended unknown treasures in gold, as well as the incalculable toils of many weary years in bringing the people up from the gloom and guilt of the Fetich fores idolatry, serpent worship, and the Obeah su perstition of their native lands, to their present elementary attainments in the religio of Christ, and the adoration of the true God There is now great danger of their relapsing nto those heatherish barbarisms.

But if christian people will address then elves to the task of teaching the children the evil may be arrested.

In the southwest is said to be found stratum of soft, and seemingly worthle substance, which may be quarried with a grace and beauty with its slender blade, but after exposure to the sun and air it becomes as firm as marble, and mocks the

dge of the instrument to which it owns it shape and attractiveness.

So the hearts of this sad and peculiar race, taken while yet unpetrified by vice and sin, and formed upon a model of elevated charac-

and formed upon a model of elevated character, may become the firm, well established christian disciples of siper years.

Thus has it ever been found by our godly fathers who died in the good work of their christianization, and left behind them the clear proofs that, as Christ died for them, so are they capable of honoring him with their affections and their faith. This work demands the atmost patience and forbearance. But it has its great rewards. As time ad-But it has its great rewards. As time ad vances and the freedmen have an opportuni ty to manifest their gratitude, and their use fuiness to society as cheerful laborers, new impulse will be given to the work, and aid will not be wanting for its performance. The whole experiment may prove a failure. The race may be extinguished. But let it never be thought for a moment that we caused it to fail, or pushed the negro, in angry haste, out of the land of his birth

The means at command by General Wood, Assistant Commissioner of Freedman, etc., enable him to offer the payment of a portion of the rent of school rooms, as set forth in the order above referred to, which will be of great importance in many cases, and, in addition, the transportation of teachers will be paid from their homes to the place of teach pair from their homes to the place of teaching. Agencies for the supply of teachers, where they might record their names, could easily be established in our chief cities to facilitate the enterprise. Applications for teachers now lay on my Jess, from old and ably to aupply

The suggestions of the gentleman referred a above are so appropriate, that I quote

them here. Hesays: them here. He says:
"It is not only right that the laborers should bear the expense of educating their children, but to do so would exercise an elevating and improving influence on them. Planters could make the necessary arrange-Planters could make the necessary arrangements therefor, such as employing teachers, providing school houses, etc., and, by an agreement with their laborers, deduct the expense from their wages, whatever the form of contract used. It is respectfully suggested that where the number of children on a plantation warrants the employment of a teacher, a plantation school be established; and when the number of children on a single plantation is not sufficient to justify this arrangement, several paighboring, planters.

public schools, should take energe of the colored schools, superintend their manage-ment, and see to it that the money paid into the school fund from taxes paid by the freedmen, and such other funds as the freedmen, and such other funds as the friends abroad may contribute, are faithfully appropriated for the tuition of their children.
Such boards of supervision constitute the proper agents to receive and appropriate the funds the United States Government may, from time to time, set apart for the support

of colored schools.

The instincts of the colored people cannot long be hood winked, and perverted, and if their old and true friends stand by them with kindness, words of prudent counsel, and give them proper support in all their own laudable efforts at self-improvement, old friendly relations will be kept alive, and mutual good

of colored schools

that body that the Constitutional Amendment should be ratified.

A young lady is charged with having said, that if a cart has uine fellows, it's a pity if a pretty girl like be. can't

MARSIED BY MISTAKE.—The Detroit to the plantatious, and sympathize with the employers, who thus manifest a regard for their offspring.

So, if even the most selfish reasons alone

So, if even the most selfish reasons alone to St. Paul's Church, the former to get to St. Paul's Church, the former to get may impel some to the discharge of their duties, multifudes on the other hand will steadily pursue a path alike approved of by their own judgment as proper, becoming, and well pleasing to God.

To St. Paul's Church, the former to get married, and the latter to act as groomsman and bridesmaid. They all stood up before the altar, and the pleasing to God.

DANGEROUS & LOATHSOME officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, supposing that both couples were to be married, requested the gentlemen to join hands with their re-The spective ladies, which was done, and DISEASE, WHEN IT CAN BE CURED race. Apostles were their instructors. The spective ladies, which was done, and nobly good have ever been their friends. Innumerable examples are everywhere found in the South of true sympathy with, and lamany of the most eminent dignitaries of the church, statesmen of most exalted worth, could not very well help, and all ad-Journed to their boarding house quite ERADICATED FROM THE SYSTEM well pleased with the result of the preacher's mistake."

> A San Francisco paper says that Miss Alice Kingsbury, the actress, went to the Baptist Church in that city, and volunteered to teach a class DR. in the Sunday school. The offer was accepted, and the Superintendent complimented the lady on the manner in which she performed the duties. He, however, was lecturing to the chil dren on their duties, warned them to shun the theatre, for it was a "lighthouse of hell, and all actors and tresses were emissaries of the devil." Miss Kingsbury got up and stated CATARRH WILL SURELY RESULT IN that she was an actress and a member of the church, and in a short speech defended the profession in a manner that placed hors du combat the man who had opened the war.

by the Arkansas Legislature for re. jecting the Constitutional amendment: Arkansas does not know that the

amendment was adopted by such a Congress as the Constitution provides for, one third of the States being unrepresented in it. Secondly-It was never submitted to the President for sanction as the Constitution requires. Thirdly-The enormous power it seeks to give Congress would virtually abolish all local and domestic State laws. Fourthly-it seeks to force negro suffrage on the States as shown in the second section, while the fifth and third sections disfranchise the wisest and best citizens of the State, who having performed all the conditions of surrender and general amnesty, are entitled to restoration to the status COLD IN THE HEAD they held before the war, and there are no reasons for beliving its adoption would secure restoration. The committee recommend a quiet and dignified course of endurance, rather than purchase restoration at a sacrifice of the principle of self respect.

CONDICTED BY Dr. A. A. JONES

Baronne St. A FULL and complete stock of Botanic Medicines. Simple and Compound, always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. I would especially call attention to some of the mure important compounds:

Anti-Cholera Syrup Used so successfully in 1849 and 1866. Thousands of bottles have been sold without one death among those who have used it. No family shoul be without a bottle, as it is a specific in all bowel complaints, and is the best astringent tonic any family can have. Full directions on each bottle for its use.

Compound Syrup of Stillingia. This is one of the best Blood purifiers in use, Removing all impurities from the blood, no matter from what cause they may have origi-nated. Whether from Scrotlia, Venereal or Mercury ,it works them all out of the system, and leaves you a new person, free of any taint from those causes.

Pain Extractor.

pains of every kind, Rheumatism Pleuricy, Pneumonia, Asthma, Croup, pain in the back, breast or side, Corns, Bunyons, and in all consumptive cases as a rubifacient. Vegetable Cathartic Liver Pills.

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SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS.

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As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal: the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a slick or alimy mucous, which has fallen from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

The above are but few of the many Catarrh.

way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

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